

# نوارهای بولینگر باند

نویسنده و تدوینگر: امیر نوژن یونسیان «Drago»

nojan yoonesian@yahoo.com



تكنيك نوارهاي بولينگر توسط جان بولينگر طراحي و ارايه شده است تا نوسانات قيمت را توصيف نمايد.

این نوارها برای هر نوع اوراق بهادار یا بازار در بسیاری از اشل های زمانی قابل استفاده است.

#### وصيف

باندهاي بولينگر معمولا براي قيمت يک سـهم(Price) رسـم ميشوند، البته ميتوان آنها را براي يک شـاخص(indicator) هم رسـم کرد. توضيحاتي که اينجا داده ميشود براي بکارگيري باندهاي بولينگر و رسـم آن روي نمودار قيمت هسـتند.

همانند پوش هاي ميانگين متحرک، تفسير اصلي باندهاي بولينگر اين است که قيمت تمايل دارد در محدوده مابين دو باند بولينگر نوسان کند{يعني به بيرون اين محدوده نفوذ نکند). اما آنچه باندهاي بولينگر متمايز ميکند اين است که عرض باند{فاصله بين خط بالايي و پاييني بولينگر} با ميزان نوسانات سهم تغيير ميکند. در دوره هاي نوسانات شديد قيمت، باندها با بيشتر شدن فاصله مابين خود به قيمت اجازه نوسان بيشتري ميدهند. در دوره هاي راکد و بدون نوسان هم باندها به هم نزديک شده و عرض کمتري را براي در بر داشتن نوسانات قيمت سهم فراهم ميکنند.

#### تفسير شاخص

تفسير اين شاخص كاملا ساده است همانند نوارهاي مبادله معمولي قيمتها تمايل دارند كه از يك نوار بولينگر به نوار ديگر نوسان كنند.اين حالت فرصت پيش بيني سطوح اتي قيمتها را فراهم می اورد

اگر نوسانات بازا رو به کاهش باشد نوارهاي بالايي و پاييني بولينگر به خط ميانگين متحرك ساده نزديك خواهند شد.بعد از چنين حالتي گرايش به افزايش شديد قيمتها وجود خواهد داشت و به نوعي ميتوان انرا ارامش قبل از طوفان ناميد.

شُـكلُ گيْرِيَ قلهُ(يا ۗكفيّ) خَارِجَ از محدوده باندها كه بعد از آن شاهد قله(يا كفي) داخل محدوده باندها باشـيم، نشـاندهنده برگشـت در روند فعلي هسـتند.

در نهایت اگر قیمتهای پایین ابتدا بالای نوار بولینگر بالایی باشد و سپس در زیر ان قرار بگیرد علامت برگشتروند از پایین به بالا صادر خواهد شد و برعکس.

#### استراتژي:

یکي از روشـهایي که معمولا از Bolinger bands استفاده میشود در بازارهاي ساید یا رنج میباشد.

به این صورت که هرگاه قیمت به نوارپایین رسید با گرفتن پوزیشن باي توقع بالا رفتن قیمت تا نوار بالایي را خواهیم داشت و بر عکس با رسیدن قیمت به نوار بالایي با انتخاب پوزیشن سل میتوان انتظار داشت که قیمت تا نوار پایین حرکت کند.

شكل زير نوسان قيمت بين خطوط بولينگر در جفت ارز EUR/USD در اشل ۱۵ دقيقه اي را به شما نشان مي دهد.





## نوارهاي بولینگر از زبان John Murphy

Developed by John Bollinger, Bollinger Bands are an indicator that allows users to compare <u>volatility</u> and relative price levels over a period time. The indicator consists of three bands designed to encompass the majority of a security's price action.

- 1. A simple moving average in the middle
- 2. An upper band (SMA plus 2 standard deviations)
- 3. A lower band (SMA minus 2 standard deviations)

<u>Standard deviation</u> is a statistical term that provides a good indication of volatility. Using the standard deviation ensures that the bands will react quickly to price movements and reflect periods of high and low volatility. Sharp price increases (or decreases), and hence volatility, will lead to a widening of the bands.Developed by John Bollinger, Bollinger Bands are an indicator that allows users to compare <u>volatility</u> and relative price levels over a period time. The indicator consists of three bands designed to encompass the majority of a security's price action.

- 1. A simple moving average in the middle
- 2. An upper band (SMA plus 2 standard deviations)



## 3. A lower band (SMA minus 2 standard deviations)

<u>Standard deviation</u> is a statistical term that provides a good indication of volatility. Using the standard deviation ensures that the bands will react quickly to price movements and reflect periods of high and low volatility. Sharp price increases (or decreases), and hence volatility, will lead to a widening of the band.

		20.1		2		M* 1 11	
	Close	20-day SMA	StdDev	2 x StdDev	Upper Band	Middle Band	Lower Band
1	103.13	- C	O.M.D.O.I	O.C.D.O.	20.14	Duna	Duna
2	109.00						
3	103.06						
4	102.75						
5	108.00						
6	107.56						
7	105.25						
8	107.69						
9	108.63						
10	107.00						
11	109.00						
12	110.00						
13	112.75						
14	113.50						
15	114.25						
16	115.25						
17	121.50						
18	126.88						
19	122.50						
20	119.00	111.33	6.64	13.29	124.62	111.33	98.05
21	122.50	112.30	6.79	13.57	125.88	112.30	98.73
22	118.00	112.75	6.85	13.70	126.46	112.75	99.05
23	122.00	113.70	6.75	13.51	127.21	113.70	100.19
24	121.19	114.62	6.45	12.90	127.52	114.62	101.73
25	123.63	115.40	6.54	13.09	128.49	115.40	102.31
26	122.75	116.16	6.47	12.94	129.11	116.16	103.22
27	123.13	117.06	6.13	12.26	129.31	117.06	104.80
28	122.13	117.78	5.82	11.65	129.43	117.78	106.13
29	119.00	118.30	5.44	10.87	129.17	118.30	107.43
30	112.69	118.58	4.97	9.93	128.51	118.58	108.65
31	110.63	118.66	4.82	9.64	128.30	118.66	109.03

## **FORMULA**





The centerline is the 20-day simple moving average. The upper band is the 20-day simple moving average plus 2 standard deviations. The lower band is the 20-day simple moving average less 2 standard deviations.

## Settings

Closing prices are most often used to compute Bollinger Bands. Other variations, including typical and weighted prices, can also be used.

- Typical Price = (high + low + close)/3
- Weighted Price = (high + low + close + close)/4

Bollinger recommends using a 20-day simple moving average for the center band and 2 standard deviations for the outer bands. The length of the moving average and number of deviations can be adjusted to better suit individual preferences and specific characteristics of a security.

Trial and error is one method to determine an appropriate moving average length. A simple visual assessment can be used to determine the appropriate number of periods. Bollinger Bands should encompass the majority of price action, but not all. After sharp moves, penetration of the bands is normal. If prices appear to penetrate the outer



bands too often, then a longer moving average may be required. If prices rarely touch the outer bands, then a shorter moving average may be required.

A more exact method to determine moving average length is by matching it with a reaction low after a bottom. For a bottom to form and a downtrend to reverse, a security needs to form a low that is higher than the previous low. Properly set Bollinger Bands should hold support established by the second (higher) low. If the second low penetrates the lower band, then the moving average is too short. If the second low remains above the lower band, then the moving average is too long. The same logic can be applied to peaks and reaction rallies. The upper band should mark <u>resistance</u> for the first reaction rally after a peak.





a bit too long for the Bollinger Bands. Notice the wide gap For WMT, a 20-period simple moving average proved to be between the lower band and the higher low in March. Through trial and error, a 12-period simple moving average appears to offer a better fit.

For general timeframes, Bollinger recommends a 10-day moving average for the short term, a 20-day moving average for the intermediate term and 50-day moving average for the long term.

### Use

In addition to identifying relative price levels and volatility, Bollinger Bands can be combined with price action and other indicators to generate signals and foreshadow significant moves.

Double bottom buy: A double bottom buy signal is given when prices penetrate the lower band and remain above the lower band after a subsequent low forms. Either low can be higher or lower than the other. The important thing is that the second low remains above the lower band. The bullish setup is confirmed when the price moves above the middle band, or simple moving average.

T provides an example of a double bottom buy signal. The stock penetrated the lower band in late September (red arrow) and then held above on the subsequent test in October. The October breakout above the middle band (green circle) provided the bullish confirmation.

Double top sell: A sell signal is given when prices peak above the upper band and a subsequent peak fails to break above the upper band. The bearish setup is confirmed when prices decline below the middle band.

Sharp price changes can occur after the bands have tightened and volatility is low. In this instance, Bollinger Bands do not give any hint as to the future direction of prices. Direction must be determined using other indicators and aspects of technical analysis. Many securities go through periods of high volatility followed by periods of low volatility. Using Bollinger Bands, these periods can be easily identified with a visual assessment. Tight bands indicate low volatility and wide bands indicate high volatility. Volatility can be important for options players because options prices will be cheaper when volatility is lowSBUX provides an example of the bands tightening before a big move. In November, the bands were relatively wide and began to tighten over the next 2 months. By early January, the bands were the tightest in over 4 months (red circle). A little over a week later, the stock exploded for a 10+ point gain in less than 2 weeks.





هر طور که شما بخواهید شغل شما مي تواند بزرگ، پر مخاطره یا کوچك باشد.

موفق باشید و یادگیری تجارت بازار فارکس را ادامه دهید.

با احترام

«امیر نوژن یونسیان»